REGISTERED No. C.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,206—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates,

SINGLE COPY..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	3 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A Line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the Inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AFRICA, 2,632 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. PATERSON, on SATURDAY, the 11th May 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Bhagopore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the Commander ——, on THURSDAY, the 16th May 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. INDIA, 1060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C. STEVENSON, on TUESDAY, the 14th May 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Dutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 963 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander ——, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 16th May 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Without Wines

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
BRANKSOME HALL	2,100	300	May 29	
RYDALL HALL	2,100	350	June 15	
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100	300	June 29	
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2,300	300	At	
*SPEKE HALL	2,700	350	fortnightly intervals.	
*WESTON HALL	2,700	350	Building.	

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £50, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

OUR REAL DANGER IN INDIA.—By C. FORJETT, late Commissioner of Police of Bombay.

Price, Rs. 4-12-0.

"No living Englishman, indeed, is better entitled to be heard on the sources of our real danger in India, and English statesmen, responsible for the Government of India, will not fail to study his little volume with the consideration it deserves."—*Athenæum.*

"Mr. Forjett's opinions have been so thoroughly corroborated by the recent course of events that even the advocates of peace at any price can refuse to regard his volume as containing much that is worthy of serious attention at the present crisis."—*Morning Post.*

"Mr. Forjett devotes a great deal of painstaking research and ingenious argument to refute Sir John Kaye's theory of the Indian Mutiny."—*Daily Telegraph.*

"There can be little doubt that the danger he describes is a very real one, or that his views, so far at least as they depict native feeling in the East, are well worthy of the attention that may be claimed for a writer whose knowledge of Indian life and services during the great Indian Mutiny are equally unimpeachable."—*Graphic.*

"Mr. Forjett goes straight to the point as the arrow to the mark."—*Glasgow Herald.*

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD., ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	18th May.
(a) VENETIA	2726	450	W. E. Andrews	30th do.
— KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	27th do.
(a) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	31st do.
— GERLONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	7th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, by H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	13th May.
TEHERAN	3589	400	A. H. Johnson	27th „
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	10th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	24th May.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *vid* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

NOTICES.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

A DIVIDEND of RUPEES TWELVE and ANNAS EIGHT (Rs. 12-8-0), equivalent of £1-5-0 per Share, being at the rate of TEN PER CENT PER ANNUM on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half year ended 31st December 1877, will be PAID at this Office to the Shareholders in India, on and after TUESDAY, the 14th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS at this Agency will be CLOSED from this date to the 15th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors,

P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.

Bombay, 8th May 1878.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

THE above Company has taken over the business of Thacker & Co. from this date, and pending the arrival of New Stock from England, will continue to SELL the REMAINDER of Thacker & Co.'s STOCK at CHEAP RATES for CASH.

The New Stock will consist of the best works in all departments of Literature, and the most important NEW WORKS will be received as published.

The Miscellaneous Stock on the way comprises an efficient selection of Surveying, Mathematical and Scientific Instruments and Materials, Artists' Materials of all kinds, Stationery, Despatch Boxes, Leather Goods, Games, Frith's Photographs, and the various sundry goods for which Thacker & Co. had a reputation, and which it will be the object of the Company to preserve and extend by consulting the interests of the public in every way.

The management will be glad to receive and register orders against arrival for any goods which could formerly have been supplied by Thacker & Co.

Liberal arrangements will be made with Messes. Libraries, Book Clubs and other regular and large consumers.

Remittances for purchases made on and after this date should be made payable to Thacker & Co., Limited.

Debts due to the old firm should be paid to the Company without delay.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, 1st May 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LUCIFER MATCHES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are authorized to sell by Public Auction by order of the Trustees of the late firm of Messrs. Alcan, Risbeck and Co., and on account and at the risk of Borah Abdoolally Dawoodkhan at the godown No. 159, Grant Road, in the occupation of Messrs. Volkart Brothers,

R. A. 13 cases Svenska Tandstickors or Lucifer Matches.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

On MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters ex. "Isabella."

HAHJ 910 bags of damaged Mauritius sugar.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD IRON AND LEATHER PIPES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Byculla Metal Mart.

A quantity of old iron and leather pipes.

AUCTION SALE of Engines, Boilers, Cotton Presser, Finishing Presses, Pumps, and miscellaneous other articles appertaining to the complete working of a Press Company.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have been instructed by the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, to sell by Public Auction at the Press Building, Marine Street (known as the Hydraulic Press), on TUESDAY, the 14th May, at 2 p. m., the engines, boilers, cotton press, finishing presses, pumps, workshop tools, lathes, drilling machine, and all the press and other stores in the building.

Also 30 tons hoops for fastening cotton bales 7-8 by 18 gauge and in lengths of 24 feet, a quantity of old iron, cast and malleable, and old brass castings.

The property can be seen at any time by application to the clerk in charge of the building.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Crockeryware, &c., &c., at Bandora Hill.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 8th June next, at 1 p.m., at his residence at Bandora Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and poreclainware, &c., &c., the property of F. C. Arbuthnot, Esquire, C.S.

Catalogues will be published hereafter, and the property will be on view from the 3rd June.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1878.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate in Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, for sale by Public Auction, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at risk of the late Hormusjee Eduljee Sookhia, the Mortgagor.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, and under and by virtue of power of sale, reserved to him by indenture of mortgage, bearing the date 30th August 1876, and a deed of further charges, bearing the date, 24th September 1877, respectively.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 27th day of May, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, with its appurtenances, situate lying and being in Cowasjee Patell Street, within the fort walls of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, partly on ground belonging to the Government of India, and partly on ground belonging to the estate of Seempy Muccondjee Guzerseth, deceased, and containing by admeasurement [1204] square yards, or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of quit and ground rent, under No. 238, and by the Collector of assessment, under No. 25, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the aforesaid Cowasjee Patell Street, or towards the west by a wall at the back of the premises, hereby released, and behind which there is a passage, belonging to the premises intended to be hereby conveyed, for the halalcore to pass and repass, on or towards the north by the house of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur partly thereto, and on or towards the south by the house of Dorabjee Burjorjee Dady Burjorna.

For particulars and conditions of sale may be seen by applying to undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 10th May 1878.

SUDANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF COCHINEAL.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mandvee Hunter in Dhurumsey Jath's Warehouse at 1 p.m. By order of Ghalla Sivjee, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Shaw Ambrootlall Gopal.

G 5—1 12-2 3 cases silver cochineal.

On account of the concerned.

2 cases silver cochineal.

SALE OF COCHINEL.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba Sassoon Dock Warehouse, No. 2, at 2 p.m. By order of Ghalla Sivjee, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Shaw Ambrootlall Gopal.

G 8—5 1 12-17 4 cases silver cochineal

On account of the under writer.

113 1 case silver cochineal.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th May, 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART, K.C.S.I.,
THE COLONEL COMMANDING, THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

A GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT CONCERT TO

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

by Members of the late Philharmonic Society and other Ladies and Gentlemen

ON FRIDAY EVENING, 10TH MAY 1878.

TO COMMENCE AT 9 O'CLOCK.

PROGRAMME.

1. Part Song ..... "Farewell to the Forest" ..... Mendelssohn.
2. Song (Tenor) ..... Sweethearts ..... Sullivan.
3. Song (Soprano) ..... "I love my love" ..... Piesnd.
4. Song (Baritone) ..... Colombe o tortorelle ..... Mozart.
5. Solo Pianoforte ..... "Sonata Pastorale" ..... Beethoven.
6. Song (Tenor) ..... The Thorn ..... Shield.
7. Grand Duett (Soprano and Baritone) ..... La Traviata ..... Verdi.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART 2.

1. Duet (Tenor & Baritone). "Excelsior" ..... Balfe.
2. Song (Contralto) ..... My Mother bids me bind my hair ..... Haydn.
3. Song (Baritone) ..... Io la Perdei ..... Mattei.
4. Romanza (Soprano) ..... "Qui Sola, vergin rosa" (Martha) ..... Flotow.
5. Song (Tenor) ..... "Still the angel stars are shining" ..... Plumpton.
6. New Song (Bass) ..... "To arms, to arms ..... Plumpton.
7. Solo Pianoforte ..... "Fauni" ..... Liszt.
8. Part Song ..... "The Sea King" ..... Smart.

CONDUCTOR.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON.

P. S.—Volunteers have permission from the Colonel, should they desire it, to appear in White Uniform.

Prices of Admission ..... Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1.

Plan may be seen and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

THE undersigned will receive TENDERS up to the 15th instant for EXCAVATING FOUNDATIONS and BUILDING with RUBBLE MASONRY up to Plinth Level for an ICE FACTORY to be erected on Mody Bay Reclamation.

Full particulars can be obtained at the office of the Engineer, Mr. HEWSON, A. I. C. E., 9, Forbes Street, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

May 9, 1878.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING and a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, as already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY at a quarter before 3 and 3 p.m. respectively,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 10th May 1878.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a HOSPITAL with SUBSIDIARY BUILDINGS for a Regiment of Native Infantry, at Poona, will be received by the Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee, up to noon on the 27th instant.

Plan and specification can be seen, and any required information obtained, on application at the office during office hours.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. A. GOODFELLOW, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Executive Engineer P. & K.

Poona, 7th May 1878.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

J. PEARSE,

BREAD AND BISCUIT MANUFACTURER AND CONFECTIONER,

22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING, AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,

WEDDING BREAKFASTS, ICES, &c.

BON-BONS, LOZENGES, DROPS, &c. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FOR SALE,

THE following OIL PAINTINGS by MACLEAY:—

LOCH AWE, ARGYLLSHIRE, with Ben Cruachan and Kilchurn Castle in the distance, 29 by 52... Price Rs. 400

LOCH LOMOND, 20 by 30 ..... Price Rs. 300

LOCH LYDON, in the Moor of Rannoch, Invernesshire, 20 by 30 ..... Price Rs. 200

MOONLIGHT SCENE, by Guberig, 39 by 28 ..... Price Rs. 120

The above pictures can be seen at the offices of Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

AT the suggestion and with the co-operation of many constituents, the SUPPLY DEPARTMENT of our business will now be carried on under the title of the ANGLO-INDIAN SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, from which Goods of every description from any particular Manufacturer, obtainable here or from Home, will be supplied to any one at the lowest price for Cash. The following Goods are now on hand for sale, viz:—

DAVIS'S LONDON SADDLERY (Sole Agency).
MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES do.
ITALIAN WINE, superior, Rs. 8-8 per dozen.
PRESERVED PROVISIONS by best Makers.
FRESH PROVISIONS, ICE, &c., forwarded by early morning trains.
PARCELS sent up-country according to Postal "value payable parcels."
PARCELS sent from England by Parcel Post if within Regulations or by P. & O. Steamer.
Full Price Lists and all particulars on application personally or by letter.

A. S. REUBEN, Salesman.
WM. WATSON & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 24, Apollo Street.

LONDON AGENTS.
WM. WATSON & Co.,
113, FENCHURCH STREET, E. C.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED.

WEALES' SERIES.

	Rs.	a.
Algebra, by Haddon	1	4
Arithmetic, by Young	1	0
Arithmetic, Stepping Stone, by Arman	0	10
Arithmetic and key, by Haddon	1	0
Arithmetic, by Haddon	1	0
Acoustics of Public Building, by Smith	1	0
Arches, Piers, Buttresses, &c., by Bland	1	0
Astronomy, by Main	1	0
Grecian Architecture, by Earl of Aberdeen	0	10
Blasting and Quarrying of Stone, by Burgoyne	1	0
Bricks and Tiles Making, by Dobson	2	0
Tubular Bridges, by Dempsey	1	0
Practical Bricklaying, by Hammond	1	0
Art of Building, by Dobson	2	4
Carpentry and Joinery, by Tredgold and Tarn	0	10
Chemistry, by Fownes	1	0
Construction of Cranes, by Glynn	3	0
Clocks, Watches and Bells, by Sir Edmund	3	4
Coal and Coal-Mining, by Smyth	1	0
Civil Engineering, by Law and Burnell	1	0
Law of Contracts, by Gibbons	1	10
Grammar of Colouring, by Field	2	0
Questions on Electricity, by McGregor	2	4
Engineering Drawing, by Maxton	1	4
Embanking Land from the Sea, by Wiggins	1	0
Electricity, by Sir W. Snow Harris	0	10
Experimental Essays, by Tomlinson	2	0
Farming Economy, by Burn	1	0
Foundation and Concrete Works, by Dobson	1	0
Galvanism, by Sir W. Snow Harris	2	4
Geology, Physical and Historical, by Tate	3	0
Physical Geology, by Tate	1	4
Gas Works, by Hughes	2	4
Practical Piano-Geometry, by Heather	1	4
Descriptive Geometry, by Heather	2	4
Hints to Young Architects, by Wightwick	2	4
House Manager	2	4
Household Management	2	0
Hydraulic Engineering, by Burnell	1	0
Instruments, by Heather	2	4
Optical Instruments, by Heather	1	0
Drawing and Measuring Instruments, by Heather	1	0
Surveying and Astronomical Instruments, by Heather	1	0
Integral Calculus, by Cox	0	10
Iron and Heat by Armour	1	10
Limes, Cements and Mortars, by Burnell	1	0
Magnetism, by Harris	2	4
Metallurgy of Iron by Bauerman	3	0
Mining Tools, by Morgans	1	10
Marine Engines, by Murray	2	0
Metallurgy of Copper, by Lamborn	1	4
Machinery, by Abel	1	0
Mechanics, by Tomlinson	1	0
Metallurgy of Silver and Gold, by Lamborn	1	4
Masting, Mast-Making and Rigging of Ships, by Kipping	1	0
Marine Engines and Steam Vessels, by Murray	1	10
Treatise on Music, by Spencer	1	10
Naval Engineer's Guide, by McCarthy	2	0
Perspective, by Pyne	1	4
Plumbing, House Drainage, by Buchan	2	0
Pneumatics, by Tomlinson	2	0
Power in Motion, by Armour	1	10
Rivers and Torrents, by Frisi	1	10
Railway Construction, by Stephenson	2	0
Construction of Roofs, by Price and Tredgold	1	0
Statics and Dynamics, by Baker	1	0
Slide Rule and How to use it, by Hoare	2	0
Steam and the Steam Engine, Stationary and Portable, by Clark	2	4
Steam and Locomotion, by Sewell	1	4
Steam Boilers, by Armstrong	1	4
Surveying, by Baker	1	4
Theory of the Steam Engine, by Baker	1	0
Timber Importers' and Builders' Standard Guide, by Grandy	2	0
Handbook of the Telegraph, by Bond	2	0
Modern Workshop Practice, by Winton	2	0
Warming and Ventilation, by Tomlinson	2	0
Water Works, by Hughes	2	8

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

PASSENGERS FROM OUT-STATIONS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, &c., &c.

Can provide themselves best with

AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS:
Folding Chairs:
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
The Compendium of Games, &c., &c.
FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,
Filters of every description.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manilla and Trichinopoly, of first-rate quality:
Pipes, Tobaccos, &c., &c.:
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Barr e's Celebrated Chutni, Curry Powder and Paste, Mulligatani Paste, and Madras Sauce:

Infants' & Invalids' Foods:
Nursery Lamps and Appliances:
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.
LUNCHEON BASKETS:
Pocket Canteens, and Dram Flasks:
OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX, COURIER AND HAND BAGS, DRESSING BAGS AND CASES.
SOFT STITCHED TWEED HATS,
Ladies' Metal Bonnet Boxes & Trunks:
STATIONERY:
Purses, Pocket Books, Card cases, Desks, Paper and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c.
TOILET REQUISITES,
Eau de Cologne, Soaps, Sponge, Dentifrices, Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes; Pomades, &c., &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS
of every description and of the finest brands from

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY:—Rampart Row, the Fort, three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Fort Hotels;

BYCULLA:—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, and near the Byculla Club, the Byculla and Adelphi Hotels;

POONA:—Arsenal Road (Staff Lines), near to the Western India Club and in the vicinity of the Napier and Poona Hotels.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,

MONTHLY RATES.
JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER.

Position of Room.	One Person in one Room.	Two Persons in one Room.	Position of Room.
TOP FLOOR	Rs. 110	Rs. 220	TOP FLOOR.
THIRD FLOOR	„ 130	„ 230	THIRD FLOOR.
SECOND FLOOR	„ 140	„ 250	SECOND FLOOR.
FIRST FLOOR	„ 150	„ 270	FIRST FLOOR.

THESE TERMS INCLUDE APARTMENTS, BOARD, & BATHS.
THE PARTITION WALLS HAVE BEEN CLOSED TO CEILING.
DAILY MESSING WITHOUT APARTMENTS, Rs. 75 PER MENSEM.
THE DAILY RATES ARE THE SAME ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Esplanade, Bombay, 1st May 1878.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUT-FITTER.

CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.

reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

EARRINGS.

"Far beaming pendants tremble in her ear
Each gem illumined with a triple star."
Pope's Homer's Iliad.

There is no article which varies in design so much as the Earring, for there are none in which a lady's taste is more difficult to please. Almost everyone has an idea, peculiar to themselves, of what an Earring should be; and this is natural, for there is no ornament more conspicuously placed on the person, and none in which appropriateness to the wearer of it may be more manifested. One of the prettiest styles that Fashion has lately introduced is

THE SOLITAIRE EARRING,

otherwise known as the Bouton Earring. The idea is to wear upon the lobe of the Ear a Brilliant or choice colored gem, or a bit of rich pink coral or white pearl, some tastes preferring the stone, only, to show, others liking a little gold mounting, but all insisting on the *bouton* being *petit*, and, as the same time, intrinsically good. It is secured in the Ear by a tiny screw and nut which a lady readily learns to fasten, and sometimes by the usual simple wire.

Following our usual rule, we have placed in stock a sufficient number of these novel and tasteful *objects de bijouterie* to furnish a suitable choice, and we feel sure that they will commend themselves on inspection.

Pink Coral Boutons, per pair, from	Rs.	60 to	110
Choice Pearl Boutons do. do.	„	70 to	150
Fine Brilliant Diamond Boutons	„	100 to	1,000
EARRINGS, All Gold, for daily wear, the fashionable shapes	„	14 to	80
Do. set with Coral, Garnet, Turquoise, Pearl, &c.	„	20 to	80
Do. for dress and evening wear, handsomely set with gems	„	40 to	120
Do. for children, pretty patterns, All Gold, or with stones	„	10 to	20
CAMEO EARRINGS, set with fine cut onyx or shell cameos, mounted in Gold	„	30 to	70
AMBER, OR CRYSTAL, DROP EARRINGS, from	„	20 to	45
EAR WIRES, plain Gold, or with diamond cut faces	„	4 to	10

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

BY APPOINTMENT
JEWELLERS
IN ORDINARY
TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.

AMERICAN ORGANS & HARMONIUMS.
MILITARY AND STRING BANDS.
PIANOS FOR HIRE.

SOUNDY & CO.'S MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO. LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

BEAR'S SMOKING MIXTURE & BIRDSEYE

TRADE MARK AN ELEPHANT.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the varieties named below, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and O

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 9TH MAY 1878.

The tenor of to-day's political telegrams has added to the pacific views previously entertained here, and in most of our markets, notably shares and Government paper, additional firmness has been apparent in consequence.

Yesterday's commercial advices from Home are all in favour of peace, Consols having advanced from 95¼ to 95⅝ and French Rentes from 109¾ to 109½, while Seeds are dull and 6d. per quarter lower all round. Wheat is reported quiet, but arrival prices are unchanged.

In the London General Produce Markets we have only to report a decline of 6d. per cwt. in Good Ordinary Native Coffee and a recovery of 1s. per cwt. in Mysore. The weekly quotations for Metals give a decline of £2 per ton in Tile Copper and an advance of ¼d. per lb. in Yellow Metal.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were quiet, but Cotton in Liverpool closed steady, the sales being estimated at 10,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged throughout, but arrivals were the turn in favour of sellers, F. G. F. Omra, with the G. F. clause, May-June shipment, via Cape, being quoted at 5½d. per lb. The slight improvement is doubtless due to the more pacific aspect of political affairs, and there can be little doubt that, with peace definitely assured, we should probably see more active markets. As to whether such an improvement would be permanent, however, there is considerable difference of opinion, as trade all round is in a state of depression arising from causes with which political matters are not connected. As an example of this we need not look farther than the position of the Eastern Piece Goods Markets, which are suffering from last year's famine in India and China, and until there is something like a certainty that next season will be better, the consumption of goods will remain on a reduced scale, which must tell adversely on the demand for the raw material.

From New York yesterday's telegrams still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 10⅛ cents. per lb., and Futures again are not quoted. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	4,000	2,400	4,500
Five days' do.	15,000	13,400	18,300
Total since 1st Sept.	4,086,000	3,835,000	3,961,000

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday the sum of £500,000 was offered and allotted as follows :—£416,000 to Calcutta, at an average of 1s. 8d.38, and £54,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 8d 37 ; tenders on both places at 1s. 8⅜d. per rupee, receiving 13 per cent. of the amount applied for. The result is a shade better than was generally expected on this side, but the explanation is probably to be found in the fact that the amount to be offered next week will only be £400,000, some idea of which had probably leaked out in anticipation. Any reduction in the amount of the Council drawings is doubtless of importance in regard to the future of exchange, but we question very much whether the present reduction will have more than a steadying effect, if that. It was very apparent that on the existing basis of trade £500,000 per week was ahead of our requirements on this side, and had the drawings gone on at that figure, there was every probability of a considerable decline in rates taking place, and if, therefore, the reduction to £400,000 has the effect of confirming the present level, it will be as much as can be expected. It is worthy of notice that the price of Bar Silver in London has receded from 53¼d. to 53¼d. per oz., notwithstanding the announcement respecting Councils, and the fact of the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta having to-day reduced their rates of discount by one per cent. all round is another feature in favour of easy exchange, showing as it does the extreme ease in money which we have before us.

Sterling Exchange to-day opened firm at yesterday's closing quotations, but during the day, partly owing to the reduction advised in next Council drawings and in part to steadier advices from Calcutta, an advance of 1-16d. was established. Closing rates for bills on London are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	Rs. 8 7-16d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 8¾d.	"
Credits, 3 " " ...	1s. 8¾d.	"
Documents, 3 " " ...	1s. 8 13-16d.	"

On Calcutta business has been done to-day at 1-16 per cent. premium for demand drafts ; 60 days' sight remain nominally at ⅜ per cent. discount.

Government Paper has shown great firmness to-day, and although we have not heard of any sales at par Rs. 99 ; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 103.

The Share Market continues firm with an active business doing. Bank of Bombays are one per cent. higher and Agra Bank shares have advanced Rs. 2. Land Companies are unaltered, and there are no special changes to notice in Press Companies, but, Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are all strong and generally Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 higher.

For Cotton, the demand has not shown any marked increase in activity, but sellers are decidedly firmer in their views, and are generally asking an advance of Re. 1 per candy. The scarcity of supplies is the strongest feature in the market. Arrivals are beginning to fall off in the Omrawuttee districts, Dholleras are most insignificant in quantity, and we now hear that both the Dharwar and Coompta crops are by no means so good as was expected. Altogether the yield is small, and if we see an export of 625,000 bales for the six months it will be as much as can with safety be counted on.

Seeds are quiet and unaltered. For Linseed there is some little enquiry at Rs. 6-8 per cwt, but Rapeseed is very quiet at Rs. 6 6 to Rs. 6-7 per cwt. for Yellow Guzerat.

Freights remain dull, but unaltered in rate. For Liverpool we still quote £1-10 by steamer and £1-5 to £1-7-6 by sailing ship.

Piece Goods are quiet with no symptom of immediate change. Prices seem to have settled down to a level which nothing is likely to disturb, short of a very decided movement in Manchester or improved prospects here.

Coals are depressed by the pacific character of the Home telegrams, and buyers have quite withdrawn from the market.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi Value p sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	693½
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	104 xd.
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	680

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	815
Prare Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. a.	109
Mazagon Land Co.	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	5,000	1,400	all	13 p.a.	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	605	2,000	1,700	..	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,000
Alfred Mills Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	80 p.a.	1,100
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	100 p.a.	1,825
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	75
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.a.	1,150
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.a*	970
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.a*	235
Brosch Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.a*	8½
Colaba S. and W. Co. ...	900	1,000	all	20 p.a*	750
Coorla S. and W. Co. ...	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.a	960 xd.
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	590
Dharamsey Spinning ...	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.a*	770
Fleming S. and W. Co...	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,200
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.a*	1,130
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	35 p.a.	950
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	750
Jeevraj Balloo Mills ...	750	1,000	all	35 p.a*	908
Khandesh Spinning ...	750	1,000	all	50 p.a*	1,150
K. Mucunjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.a*	805
Madras Spinning	750	1,000	all	..	750
Madras U. Spinning ...	425	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,160
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	35
Manockjee S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	28p.a*	340
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	50p.a*	1,245
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.a*	1,145
Mazagon S. and W. Co...	2,000	5,000	..	..	345
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35 p.a	925 xd.
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	600	1,000	all	..	570
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	600
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20 p.a*	340
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.a*	745
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,000
Ramoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	500	all	..	625
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.a.	725
Do do, ½ Share..	800	1,000	250	125 p.a.	205
Shahpore S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	580
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. a.	675 xd.

*Per Share for the half-year.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1878.

	In the month of March.	First three months.
	Rs.	Rs.
GOLD—		
Imports.....	11,12,863	33,08,517
Exports.....	5,356	2,83,350
Net Imports	11,07,613	30,45,167
SILVER—		
Imports.....	1,22,76,597	2,53,58,354
Exports.....	9,85,080	23,94,282
Net Imports.....	1,13,11,517	2,29,64,065
Total Imports.....	1,33,89,460	2,86,66,871
,, Exports.....	9,90,330	26,57,589
,, Net Imports.....	1,24,19,130	2,60,09,282

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Z-DIAC, 373 tons, Captain W. Ramsdale arrived in harbour yesterday from Chittagong, 23rd March, with a cargo of 7,936 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Visrambhoy Ebram.

The ship W. H. CONNER, 1,496 tons, Captain J. G. Pendleton, will sail to-day for Havre, with a cargo of 6,595 bales cotton, 8,468½ cwts. linseed, 1,395½ cwts. coffee, 4,260 cwts. rapeseed 880 cwts horns, and 146½ cwts. pepper.

The s. s. Corun, 162 tons, Captain E. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday fom Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Colonel Woodhouse, Mrs. Doalsy, and 267 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Coconada, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. J. P. Weston and 69 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Ava, 1,709 tons, Captain H. L. Dickinson, arrived in harbour on the 8th inst. from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Westan, one European, Dr. Eyre, Mr. Smith, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Finlay and son, Mrs. Coghlan, and 117 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
8	Ava (s)	Dickinson.....	Calcutta, Apr 13.
9	Corun (s).....	Baker	Mandvee, May 7.
	Zodiac	Ramsdale ...	Chittagong, Mar 3.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
9	Coconada (s)	Morris	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The ship W H Conner, Pendleton, to Havre, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Ben Voirlich, to Calais.
Ship Valkyries, to London.
Ship Cape Finistere, to Falmouth.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVALS.

4 Emilie ..... Achepore ..... Coconada, Apr 29.
5 Busheer (s) ..... Nailor ..... Bombay, Apr 18.
Hartfell..... Harman ..... Cape Town, Feb 25.

DEPARTURES.

May 4.—Steamer Khandalla. Ships Daniel, Inglis, Tenny and Baroda.

May 5.—Steamer Calcutta. Barque Golden Fleece.

PASSENGERS.

Per Busheer—Mr Hemilton, Mrs Flagg, Mr Hay, Mr Thomas.
The following passengers per s s Meinam, left Calcutta, on the 5th inst :—For Marseilles—Mr C E Thomson, Mr Sall, Mr and Mrs Muir Muirhead, Mrs Greaves and two children, Mrs Steuart, Capt Wallace, Mr Barckhausen, Mrs Nicolay, with four infants, Mrs Greaves with two children, Mr Tonnerre, Mr Arend, Mr W H Russell, and Mr J Vansittart.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Hartfell—20th March, barque Senca bound to Bombay in lat 35, long 71, E, all well.

MADRAS.

May. ARRIVALS.

6 Deccan(s)..... ..... Southampton.
El Dorado (s) .... Calcutta.

May. DEPARTURES

6 Umballa (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s El Dorado to London :—From Madras—Mr Douglas, Mr Ferrand and 3 children, Rev and Mrs Mckie and 6 children, Mrs Gabbet and 2 children, Mrs Lewis, Mrs Johnson and 2 children, Rev and Mrs Sharp, Rev Johnston, Mr and Mrs Fanshawe, Master Newport, four Masters van Someran and Miss van Somerau, Mrs Gordon, and Mrs Morgan and 2 children.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Thessaley s—52 boxes American clocks, Merwanjee Cursetjee.
Cella s—400 bundles hoop iron, Heptools Shaik Adom and Co ; 25 drums linseed oil, Adomjee Jewanjee.
Atalanta s—116 iron bars and 5 casks paint of sorts, W Nicol and Co.
Khimjee Oodhowjee—84 crates earthenware, Hassum Noormahamed ; 7 crates earthenware, Soomar Bhima ; 225 barrels portland cement, Edward Bates and Co.

FROM LONDON.

British Statesman—34 casks provisions, Vullyjee Essajee.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Thessaley s—100 casks beer, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—70 cases champagne, Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tw light—500 bales cotton, A. Blascheck & Co.
Raphael—700 bales cotton, Gaddumal Co ; 200 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Bhugvandass Moolchund ; 200 bales cotton and 1,875 cwts. myrabolams, W. & A. Graham & Co ; 3124 cwts. myrabolams, Shaw, Stewart & Co.
Sicily s.—65 bales hemp and 251 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 72 bales cotton, C. C. Bulla ; 108 bales cotton, Khetsee Ribjee ; 400 cwts wheat, Stearn Hobart and Co. ; 389 cwts. coir yarn, Bhanjee Purseotum ; 500 bags myrabollams, Robertson Brothers ; 360 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co. ; 75 bales wool, Jewraz Damjee.
Harald Haarigar s—60 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 20 bales wool, Davidass Jeejeebhoy ; 5 bales wool, Prasjee Toolseedass ; 10 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum.

FOR LONDON.

Walkyrien—300 cwts bones, Tarmahamed Hajee Kassum.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Loochoo—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Orthes—1,301 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 86 bags coffee, Schlunk Brothers ; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Zephyrus—160 cwts B, Horns and 20 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR CALAIS.

Benvoirlich s—30,000 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR VENICE.

China s—1098 cwts castorseed, Knoop and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton, and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Achille s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 100 bales cotton, B I S N Co.
China s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Estepona s—160 bale cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass ; Africa s—100 bales cotton, Shamjee Mooljee.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Khedive s—10 balcs twist, Hajee Abdulla Esmail.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khedive s—162 cwts cloves, Dattobhoy Dossa ; 61 cwts cloves, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 55 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vizbhoocum ; 25 bales twist, S N Talatee ; 750 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, The A S and W Co ; 66 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 43 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 24 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 136 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 35 bales twist, Cowasjee Bomanjee and Co ; 8 cwts cloves and 16 pieces E teeth, Esmalljee Dassobhoy ; 45 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khedive s—15 chests opium, Curseljee Bomanjee and Co ; 68 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 73 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 7.

Barry, General, on sick leave, from Belgaum.

May 8.

Maltley, Lieut, 2nd Infantry H C, on sick leave, from Jahlna.
Stewart, Major, 5th P Infantry, on Med Cert, from Kohat.
Eyre, Surg, on duty, from ——

May 9.

Palin, Col, 11th Bombay N I, on leave, from Bhooj.
Badford, Capt, R A, on duty, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—May 9.

Williams, Major, 106th Regt, to join, to Jullunder.
Palin, Col, 11th Bombay N I, on leave, to Mahableshwur.
Robson, Capt, R A, on leave, to Mahableshwur.
Burrows, Brigadier General, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 9.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for the periods specified :—
Major R V Malden, Staff Corps, Second-in-Command, 1st Regiment Sind Horse, for eighteen months.
Major G B Simpson, Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, Sind, for two years.
Surgeon-Major N Hopkins, Civil Surgeon, Kurrachee, for eighteen months.
The following Order is confirmed as a temporary measure :—
Belgaum Garrison Order, dated 23rd April, appointing Major C F James, Second Grenadier N I, to act as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, in addition to his own duties, vice Major Lloyd, proceeding.
The services of Surgeon H DeTatham, M D, M R C P, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.
Captain F M Hunter, First Assistant Resident at Aden, passed an examination in Somali on the 22rd February.
The undermentioned Officers have leave granted to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Staff Veterinary Surgeon J H B Hallen, General Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations in India.
Surgeon-Major C T Peake, Civil Surgeon, Mirpur, N W P, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.
Captain R R Pulford, R E, P W Department, N W P, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.
The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Lieut-Colonel G H W Fagan, 2nd (P W O) Grenadier Regiment.
The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified :—Lieut Alban, of the 2nd Foot, officiating Wing Officer, 7th N I, 14th December 1876.
The following appointments are made :—
Captain T Harris, 66th Foot (Adjutant, Declaice Depot), to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, vice Captain Heyland, proceeding on service.
Captain H B Tandy, Adjutant, 8th Regiment N I, to officiate as Brigade-Major, vice Major Watts, proceeding on service.
The undermentioned Officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Major A J Doig, Staff Corps.
The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified :—
Major W H Yate, Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate.
Major Colonel C Kettlewell, Staff Corps, five months, private affairs.
Colonel A P Chesshyre, Staff Corps, four months, private affairs.
The undermentioned Officer has been allowed to retire from the Service from the date specified :—Surgeon-Major J T D Mackenzie, 8th May.
The undermentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain from the date specified :—Lieut F J Maitland, 2nd May 1878.
The undermentioned Medical Officers are brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 1st May, the date of their arrival in Bombay :—Surgeons E Tulle, D C Davidson, A F Sargent.
The undermention d Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Lieut-Col J A Gayer, Staff Corps Second in Command, 19th Regt N I.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev A B Watson, Assistant Chaplain, Church of Scotland is appointed to officiate at Kurrachee.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D H G Maclean is appointed to act as Second Grade Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Ahmedabad District during the appointment of Mr Hollan to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Kaira District, or until further orders.
Mr J Price, Acting Sunernumerary Deputy Collector in the District of Hyderabad, in Sind, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Hyderabad.
Mr C M McIvor is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Hyderabad District during the absence of Major Simpson, or until further orders.
In supersession of Government Notification dated the 23rd May 1877, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, to appoint Mr F L Charles, Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Dharwar, to be Magistrate in charge of the Division of that District, comprising the talukas of Gadag, Hubli, Kalghatgi, and Bankapur.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Barrett, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Kanara, is allowed two years' furlough from 20th instant, and subsidiary leave for fifteen days.
Mr B McCallum to be Assistant Collector of Kanara.
Mr Narayan Ballal Jogikar to be confirmed in the appointment of Daftardar to the Collector of Ratnagiri, in the Fifth Grade of Deputy Collectors.
Messrs C Frost, C S Crawford, and A D Younghusband, of the Civil Service, have passed their examination in the Gujarathi, Marathi, and Hindustani languages respectively.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon H De Tatham, M D., M R C P, to act as Presidency Surgeon (First District,) from the date of departure of Dr A H Hughes, on sick leave.
Mr J MacFarlan is permitted to retire from Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, with effect from the 31st Dec 1877.
Assistant Surgeon J D Khambata was placed on General Duty, Presidency Division, from the 21st Dec 1877, inclusive.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G T Molesey is allowed furlough to Europe for seven months and twenty-five days from the 27th May.
Mr W H White is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Kaladgi.
Lieut J. Neville, R E, is appointed to act temporarily as Executive Engineer, Belgaum.
In consequence of Mr Brereton having returned to duty, Lieut G Davidson, R E, will revert to Assistant Engineer, Second Grade.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 6-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.
Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.
Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each) will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 3 p.m.
Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.), by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

CALENDAR FOR MAY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter..... 10th, 3h. 23·7m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 10	.....	5 30	6 23	{ 4 42 m { 5 38 a	10 55 m .....
Sat. 11	.....	5 29	6 23	{ 6 16 m { 6 46 a	0 10 m 0 22 a
Sun. 12	3rd Sunday after Easter	5 29	6 24	{ 7 38 m { 7 54 a	1 21 m 1 41 a
Mon. 13	.....	5 28	6 24	{ 8 43 m { 8 39 a	2 20 m 2 40 a
Tues. 14	.....	5 8	6 24	{ 9 31 m { 9 25 a	3 3 m 8 33 a
Wed. 15	English Mail expected.	5 27	6 25	{ 10 23 m { 10 12 a	3 47 m 4 24 m
Th. 16	.....	5 27	6 25	{ 11 12 m { 10 53 a	4 33 m 5 10 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

SELLING OFF AT HALF PRICES,

MENIST'S

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, PRESERVERS, BINOCULARS, &c. &c.

MR. BETTS respectfully announces his return to Bombay and begs to intimate that he will sell the above at half prices during the next few days at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, after which he will dispose of the remainder at Auction previous to proceeding to Europe.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

POWELL—May 7th, at No. 7, Albion Place, Byculla, Emma Powell, aged 74 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWS—May 1st, at Berhampore, the wife of S. J. Andres of a daughter.
BARLEY—May 4th, at the Wesleyan Mission House, Negapatam, the wife of the Rev. A. F. Barley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PEDLER—SCHMIDT—At St. John's Church, by the Rev. W. H. Bray, Alexander Pedler, Esq., of the Central Provinces Department, to Elizabeth Margaret, eldest daughter of the late C. K. Schmidt, Esq.
SCAWEN—HENNESSY—April 30th, at the Catholic Chapel, St. Thome, Madras, by the Rev. H. E. Hennessy, Edward C W Scawen, to Catherine Theresa, younger daughter of Captain Edmund Hennessy.

DEATHS.

CALDWELL—May 4th, at Madras, of apoplexy, Robert Charles Caldwell, eldest son of Bishop R Caldwell, aged 54 years.
HAMILTON—April 3rd, on board the s. s. Indus, of croup, Eleanor Logie, daughter of Captain W. R. Hamilton, 4th Bengal Cavalry, aged 4 years.
KNOP—May 3rd, at Ootacamund, Maria Eleanor, the dearly loved wife of John Otto Knop, aged 50 years.
TINCLER—April 10th, at Peshawur, Gertrude Harcourt Coville, the wife of Surgeon B. M. Tincler.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1878.

It will seem an act of presumption on our part to disagree from the opinion of Sir Stafford Northcote as to the probable result of the re-opened negotiations between England and Russia. Sir Stafford is Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, and there can be no doubt that he ought to have at his command materials such as no one in this country can possess for judging correctly the state of affairs. Nevertheless, we take the liberty of asserting, that, with the exception of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary, no member of the British Cabinet has any real control over the foreign policy of the country, and that Sir Stafford Northcote in particular, who has never recovered from the effects of his early training in public life under Mr. Gladstone, and whose political sympathies are certainly with Lord Derby and Lord Carnarvon rather than Lord Beaconsfield, has shown for some time past a strange incapacity to understand whither his more strong-minded colleagues are leading him. In the debate on the address to the Queen thanking Her Majesty for having called out the Reserves, and thus distinctly intimated her determination to go to war, Sir Stafford is accurately described by the *Spectator* as "bleating like a lamb, expressing his cordial "hope that the Conference might still result, "assuring Russia that the last thing he wished "to do was to use language in any degree "irritating or offensive to her, confessing that he "recognized her great sacrifices, and her claim "to be considered in the new settlement of "affairs." The *Spectator* conjectured from the tone of his speech that Sir Stafford Northcote would be the next member of the Cabinet to be expelled from that organisation ; and we think it very likely that he will resign when he finds war is inevitable. He has probably been persuaded to sanction a declaration of England's wishes which is virtually an ultimatum addressed to the Court of St. Petersburg ; and, having thus committed himself to a warlike policy, he still fondly believes in the preservation of peace because Count Schouvaloff and other Russian diplomatists have assured him with tears in their eyes that it will break the Emperor Alexander's heart to quarrel with England. Although a great official, Sir Stafford Northcote is not a great statesman ; he does not "see clear," as the French say, lets himself be guided by his feelings, and becomes the dupe of fine phrases embodying the most delightful sentiments of conciliation but really conceding nothing. It would do him good to bear in mind always the Duke of Wellington's gruff reply to similar assurances made on behalf of the Emperor Nicholas in 1829—"I am sick of hearing of the "Emperor's desire for peace. If he wants "peace, why does he not make it ?" Why indeed ? Why are we not informed of the grounds for Sir Stafford Northcote's opinion that all difficulties in the way of an accommodation between England and Russia will soon be overcome ? We do not suppose the Chancellor of the Exchequer can make so light of these difficulties as Baron Reuter does, who with exquisite simplicity telegraphs that the *only* dispute now is about Batoum and Bulgaria,—was there ever anything else to dispute about ?—but we venture to prophesy that by next Monday evening these difficulties will have been once more discovered to be insurmountable. The recollection of the false hopes with which Europe was mocked before the Turkish war broke out, again with regard to the proposed Congress, and finally as to German mediation, should restrain the eagerness of the credulous public to swallow a fresh supply of pacific promises which have no substance.

The last report made by Major-General Thuillier, C.S.I., in his capacity of Surveyor-General of India, is on the topographical proceedings for the year 1876-77, and is possessed of considerable interest, for with it there is included a review of the operations of the Survey Department since 1861, when Major-General Thuillier took charge of it. In 1876-77, 18,909 square miles were topographically surveyed, and triangulations covering 22,119 miles were completed. Observations were taken at 438 stations, from which 3,463 points and 1,880 heights were trigonometrically fixed. This gives an average of one point fixed for every seven square miles, and is considered to be good work. The total amount of fair mapping completed by the several working parties covers 20,237 square miles, in which is included some revised mapping in the Naga Hills, which have now been very thoroughly explored. Much of the geographical information obtained in the Naga Hills and the eastern frontier of Assam generally is entirely new ; and besides this a great portion of Malwa, Khandeish, and Rajpootana has been topographically surveyed so satisfactorily that the rough routes and sketches from which the old maps of these places were prepared may now be considered superseded. The cost of the season's operations amounted to Rs. 4,81,958, but as Rs. 1,21,161 were paid by the Mysore State, the charge to the Imperial Revenue is only Rs. 3,60,797, or Rs. 25,535 less than the expenses of 1875-76. This gives a cost of Rs. 25-8 for each square mile surveyed. On referring to the elaborate map which serves as a frontispiece to the report, we find that a vast portion of India has been surveyed either topographically or for revenue purposes. All Bengal has been surveyed by revenue officers ; the Central Provinces have been surveyed ; so have Oudh, the Punjab, and a considerable part of the Deccan in this Presidency. The white parts of the map represent those tracts which have not been surveyed, and we find that the Bombay Concan, a considerable part of Guzerat, Cutch, Rajpootana, the North-West Provinces and the whole of Madras have still to be operated upon by the revenue surveyors. The aggregate results of the Topographical and Revenue Surveys of late years are thus stated :—

	Square miles.	Rupees.
Total up to 1876.....	865,793	2,42,64,417
Add for 1877.....	31,454	13,93,898
Total.....	898,206	2,56,58,315

Major-General Thuillier pats himself on the back when he points to these results, as they have for the most part been achieved under his administration, and he is still prouder when he says that this grand area of 898,206 miles surveyed has nothing to do with topographical surveys that have been executed in the Himalayas and in Cutch and Guzerat. The work done last year embraced nearly all the Native States of the Central India Agency, about one-half of the Rajpootana Agency, the south-west frontier of Bengal, the Orissa tributary states and Khond Mahals, the whole of Bustar and its tributary states, nearly all the hill states in the Agencies of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the Satpoora Hills, and the north-eastern zemindaries in the Central Provinces, the eastern portion of Berar and the Godavery talooks, about one-fourth of Khandeish, and a large portion of Assam and the eastern frontier. Most of these districts have been scientifically explored for the first time, and the cost of the valuable information thus obtained about them has only been Rs. 19-10as. per square mile. In the Revenue Survey Branch, from 1847 to the time of Major-General Thuillier's appointment as Surveyor-General, 30,237 square miles have been surveyed at a cost of Rs. 1,58,32,766, or an average rate per mile of Rs. 32, 1a. 6p. In Sind 56,880 square miles have been thus surveyed at a total cost of Rs. 8,17,306, and in the Bombay Presidency 16,337 at a total cost of Rs. 6,02,618. It is to be regretted that the Revenue Survey of this Presidency is so incomplete as compared with other parts of India, and no explanation of the fact is given. In placing these facts upon record for future reference, Major-General Thuillier says he feels just pride. It is not easy, he says, for every one to realise the extent and benefit of what has been achieved of late years by his Department, and he leaves the records of his office to speak for themselves, feeling confident that a comparison of his labours with those of others will not show to his disadvantage. He thinks that the completion of the entire first survey of India is a mere question of time and money, and considering the advantages which accrue from surveys—such advantages as enabling local administrations to increase assessments—he thinks that the diminution "of the trained "machinery, by reductions of parties as recently "insisted upon by the Government of India, at "such a critical period of the great national "work on which we have been so long "engaged, appears to be as much a mistake "financially as it must be injurious to the crying "wants and necessities of the Administrations, "which must have the surveys they ask for "sooner or later." Criticisms like these, and "Major-General Thuillier's frequent allusion to the value of his services, appear to indicate that latterly he and the Government of India have not been pulling well together, notwithstanding that it did give him a parting word of praise in the *Gazette of India*. He complains bitterly of the stoppage of promotion which followed

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE APPEAL OF THE RAJA OF POOREE.

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

The hearing of the appeal case of the Raja of Pooree and four of his servants commenced on Monday. *Alibis* were attempted to be proved in all the cases, and it was urged for the appellants that they knew nothing of the deceased, nor was any motive shown for the commission of the offence. A plea was also advanced in mitigation of the sentence; even if an assault were proved, it was only a case of grievous hurt, not murder. The medical evidence showed that death was precipitated and perhaps caused by wrong medical treatment, and injudicious action in moving him in his critical state from the hospital to the palace to identify the scene of the assault. The Court did not think it necessary to call on the Advocate General to reply as regards the Raja's appeal—which is equivalent to upholding the sentence of the lower Court. The Court will hear the Advocate General as regards the servants. Judgment reserved.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE SITUATION.

LONDON, MAY 9.

Trade and Exchange are more active, and hopes of a favourable issue are increasing.

SPEECH BY SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

In a speech made by Sir Stafford Northcote at Oxford, he said that he hoped we were now approaching the end of our difficulty with Russia.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

The following is the result of the race for two thousand guineas:—

Pilgrimage	1
Inquisitor	2
Serton	3

MOVE OF THE RUSSIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 8.

The Russians have removed their chief depots from San Stefano to Tchataldja.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, MAY 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Dorunda homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., left here to-day.

LONDON, MAY 8, APT..

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sufats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras ..... 4¼d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India	1-8 ⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80
4½ per cent. do.	80½
5½ per cent. do.	89½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95⅝
6 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	109½
Bar Silver	53½
Arrival.—Liddesdale.	

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 9.

CANNANORE 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy. Wind S. Thermometer 81 Wd. max. 90. min. 77. Barometer 29·77. Fall of rain 32 cents.

CANWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine. Wind N. W. 5. Thermometer 91·5. Barometer 29.852.

TUTICORIN, 6 p.m.—Weather fine. Wind S. Thermometer 90. Barometer 29 84.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear. Wind W. S. W. Thermometer 95.

MANGALORE 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy. Wind SS., WNW.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 7-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight.	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 8 13-16d.	,,

H. E. THE GOVERNOR left Bombay on Wednesday afternoon for Alibag in the steamer May Frere. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Plant, A.-D.-C., and Dr. Waters. If the sea was smooth outside the harbour, His Excellency intend to pursue his voyage down the coast as far as Ratnaghurry, and he will not in that case return to Bombay till Sunday. A correspondent informs us that Sir Richard Temple did not land at Alibag, and that the May Frere was seen yesterday morning coming out of Jinjeera harbour, so that His Excellency must be continuing his voyage down the coast.—Miss Temple, accompanied by Captain Frith, left for Matheran on Wednesday Major Rivett-Carnac, Military Secretary, who has had very hard work under the Governor for the last five weeks in helping to organize the Expedition, goes to Mahableshwar at the beginning of next week.

THE Government of India has received a telegram from Aden, dated the 8th instant, stating that some transports, carrying a part of the Expeditionary Force, had passed there, and had signalled all well.

THE Government of India have received information of the presence of considerable distress in the Hasara District. The present daily average of the number of persons on relief works there is 1,100, and on gratuitous relief about 500. Latest accounts state that the distress is already gradually diminishing. In the tahsils of Abbottabad and of Haripur only are the sick now gratuitously relieved. The Commissioner of Peshawur has intimated his opinion that no increase in the Civil or Engineering staff of Hazara is necessary.

WITH reference to the paragraph in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette* on the subject of the Railway Commission's Report, we are informed that that Report has not yet been laid before the Government of Bombay, and that the notices of discharge issued by the G. I. P. Railway Company are only such as are given every year at the approach of the monsoon. Our paragraph, however, accurately described the tenour of the Report made by the Commission.

WE regret to announce the sudden death of Honorary Lieut. D. McI. Smith, of the Adjutant General's Department. The officer was about to go to Poona, with his wife and family by yesterday's mail train, when on his arrival at Boree Bunder station he was taken ill, and had to be assisted into a carriage, which he had hardly entered before he expired. The Coroner was sent for and an inquest was held. The verdict returned was, "that death resulted from heat apoplexy." Through the kindness of Mr. Conder a saloon carriage, for the conveyance of Mrs. Smith and her family, and a waggon, containing the body of the deceased, were attached to the 10 p.m. train to Poona. Colonel Wardrop has made arrangements for the deceased to be buried with military honours this morning.

THE Secretary to the Government in the Public Works Department has received a letter requesting him to have the cordial thanks of Government communicated to Captain Haydon, R.E., and to Khan Bahadoor Manchirjee Cowasjee Murzban, for the valuable aid given by them in the preparations for the recent embarkation of troops.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay has nominated Syud Hussan El Edroos, Esquire, C.S.I., to be an additional member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only, in the room of the Honourable Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay, resigned.

THE Coorg European planters have resolved to offer their services to Government as a mounted volunteer force. About seventy have already joined, and names are coming in at the rate of twenty per diem. It is expected the number will ultimately aggregate to 200.

THE Marquis of Dalkeith, M.P., who has just returned home from a tour in India, is said to have been deeply impressed by the discontent and dislike to British rule which were manifested in this country.

THE singular spectacle of a retiring Judge of the High Court complaining in public, that Government had not acknowledged his services—"not even by a word on my retirement"—was exhibited last Saturday in the Calcutta High Court. Mr. Justice Kemp's reply to an address from the vakeels is for other respects hardly in good taste, but the exhibition of wounded vanity in making the complaint we refer to is not only humiliating to himself personally and unworthy of a self-respecting man, but in some sense affects the dignity of the Bench itself. His reply will be found in another column.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Delhi Gazette* writes:—"There has been a lively commotion in the court of the Sub-Judge at Meerut for the last four days, lively at least for Ranee Kumia Koer, of Landhoura, and her legal advisers, in the long pending suit known as the Indian Tichborne case. The court was crammed by natives of all castes and creeds from all parts of the country. I am certain that the olfactory nerves of Surgeon Major Turton, of the Rifles, must have been deranged from the effluvia so prevalent in such a crowd, when he was giving his professional opinion as to the probability of a man coming to life again after being submerged for upwards of twenty-four hours in the sacred waters of the Ganges. It seems a pity he was not asked the possibility of a corpse, after cremation, being resuscitated? Then, after five years of a mysterious existence, undergoing penance for two more long years in the Saharunpore jail, for false personation, and now penitently breathing in court as Raja Rughoobir Sing, claiming to have been unlawfully supplanted by one Satheo Sing, during a long state of coma. What pleasant dreams he must have had, if it is possible to dream in such a state of suspended animation, of the glorious prospects of 16 lakhs of rupees per annum from the earthly paradise called Landhoura."

PROSPECTS are at length improving in the famine districts of Mysore owing to recent falls of rain. The latest official statement, dated the 27th ult., is of a cheering nature. It says, "In the condition statement for the week ending 30th March last, it was observed that the month of March began with 50,681 labourers on civil and professional works, and closed with 58,500, or 2,500 in excess of the number which the Famine Commissioner estimated for in a forecast written at the end of February. It was said that a few showers of rain would greatly ameliorate matters, but these were absent, the total April was not likely to exceed 10,000. April has now passed away and with the following result:—The numbers employed in the week ending 6th April were 55,109, and in the week now reported on 52,871. The month had hardly commenced before showers fell in the Hassan and Kadur districts, and towards the middle of it the rain became heavy and general. The rice that was withering has been almost everywhere saved, the tanks have got a fresh supply of watter, prices have steadily though very slowly improved, and imports of grain have considerably decreased. Under these circumstances any rapid increase in the numbers seeking relief was not to be expected. On the other hand the month has been one of great activity among the agricultural classes. Weeding the paddy fields, harvesting the Vaisakh crops, and latterly ploughing up the dry land in preparation for the Kartik sowings, have given more occupation to the labouring population than looking at things earlier in the year—when the partial failure of the dry crops and the threatened loss of some of the wet occasioned anxiety—was thought likely. The position at the beginning of May fully bears out the Famine Commissioner's conclusion, some time ago conveyed to the Government of India, that 'there is food enough in the country if only it can get itself distributed.' The early fall of the heavy showers that anticipate the south-west monsoon has materially assisted the distribution by encouraging activity in agriculture and stimulating the ryot to retrieve his broken fortunes. Imports of grain by rail again show a falling off. Only 566 tons were brought in, or 230 tons less than last week, when the quantity was less by 528 tons than in the week ending the 13th April. The reaping of the Vaisakh rice has thus had a sensible effect. From Bangalore, 397 tons were sent to places in the interior. On Civil Relief Works, 10,499 persons were employed. The number of works was the same, and there was only an increase of 44 in the number of labourers. On Civil Works, the Department employed 42,372 labourers or 805 more than in the previous week. The increase was due in the Bangalore District to the transfer of the Sarjapoor Tank to professional supervision." The interim report dated the 4th inst. says, that "the weather continues seasonable: 2½ inches of rain fell at Bangalore on the evening of the 3rd. Prospects satisfactory."

M. DE MAZADE, the writer of the *Chronique* in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, speaking of the recent political resurrection of England, says:—"We remember that, in the last days of his life, M. Thiers often spoke of the part England might play in Eastern affairs, for he felt the gravity of the situation and watched it with the clearness of one of a great intelligence. M. Thiers had certainly no ill feeling in respect of Russia; he remembered gratefully the welcome received by him at St. Petersburg during the fatal winter of 1870, and he had maintained friendly intercourse with Prince Gortschakoff. Yet he did not hesitate to blame, sometimes even vehemently, the rashness of the Russian policy; he blamed above all a war scarcely necessary, full of perils and temptations, and he did not doubt that one day or other, if events became complicated, England would be led to take a decisive part in the settlement of the East. He did not think her so sleepy or so forgetful of her traditions as people said she was. He maintained that England was slow to move, but that, the day when she felt herself really menaced, the world would see what can be done by a great and energetic though essentially pacific Power which awakes in presence of a true danger." According to the same writer, Prince Bismarck, annoyed at finding his plans foiled by the recent attitude of England, laughed lately, with his habitual irony, at "the diplomacy of the English novelist (Lord Beaconsfield), who on his part said gaily and lightly the other day that he was not a diplomatist."

A NOVEL entitled "Benedicta" has just been published by Macmillan, written by a lady whose name will recall with some in Bombay, though after many years, pleasant recollections, for her charm of manner, power of conversation, and vivacious disposition. We refer to Mrs. Alfred Phillips. She has now, after achieving a great success as a song writer,—her melodies having the merit of beauty and originality,—essayed her powers as a novelist, with what success a friendly critic in *Vanity Fair* tells us:

"We believe this book to be Mrs. Phillips' first attempt; we therefore feel compelled to judge it leniently. It is a decidedly clever book, but has most serious faults which the talented authoress may possibly avoid in her next attempt, which, on the other hand, may grow upon her and smother all her originality if allowed to pass unobserved and unchecked. To begin with, the villain is quite of the old type—a married man, who first preys on his wife and then deserts her, consoling his solitude by flirtations with lovely and innocent beauties. Clifton is a man well known to all novel-readers: nor is his character drawn with the firmness which might distinguish him to some extent from other well-worn villains. His love for Olivia is and remains more or less unaccountable—for we are not told that he really felt any deep affection for her; and yet, as she could give him nothing but affection, no pecuniary motive could possibly have impelled him in his conduct towards her. We do not believe that an experienced man of the world, without conscience, and with nothing but his wits to live upon, would saddle himself with and even make sacrifices for a penniless girl unless he felt a deep affection for her: and deep feeling would be the redeeming trait in his character, which Mrs. Phillips has been careful to omit. The manner in which Olivia is made to steer very close to the wind without her sails ever shaking is ingenious if not quite new; and, above all, the relations between Benedicta and her father are beautifully conceived and charmingly told. Benedicta herself is a thoroughly natural character as Benedicts, and she deserves a better fate. Why her lover should be drowned in a collision at sea we are at a loss to understand. The novel would have been much more satisfactory and equally interesting, if Mrs. Phillips had headed her last chapter 'Hurrah!' instead of 'Alas!' and Benedicta's character would have been just as complete. To leave her single and weeping for her hero to the end was unkind and unnecessary. Why not let her marry him, and have a number of cherubs of different ages climbing about her knees?"

THE *Whitehall Review*—It is confidently asserted at Malta that Lieutenant his Serene Highness Prince Louis of Battenberg has already received notice of the intention of the Admiralty not to re-appoint him to the Sultan, but to transfer his services to one of the smaller men-of-war on duty in the Pacific. The reason of this very significant step is said to be the same as that which brought about the sudden and precipitate departure of the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Louis from the Sea of Marmora, when, leaving their own ship at her station off Constantinople, they suddenly posted away in the Antelope to Malta. It was certainly reckless to receive on board the Sultan the brother of Prince Louis, an officer in the employ of the Russian Government, who was actually permitted by the Duke to watch the torpedo practice then in progress in connexion with his vessel, and even, it is affirmed, to inspect the arrangement of network designed to protect the Sultan from Russian torpedoes. There can be no doubt, I think, that this injudicious act was the result of pure thoughtlessness on the part of the Royal personages concerned. Still, the transfer of Prince Louis to a cruiser in the Pacific will serve the purpose of removing him far from the scene of temptation.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* thus rebukes the optimists:—Although scarcely a week passes without some fresh warning against cherishing too sanguine a view of our Eastern Question difficulties, the sober English public seems as eager as ever to snatch at anything that by any possibility can be construed into a hopeful or reassuring sign. No circumstance appears too trivial or too doubtful for the process. A Minister says that he thinks he sees a "bit of blue." No blue is visible to any other observer; and within twenty-four hours after the wistful Minister has spoken, down come the clouds deeper and blacker than ever. The blue was all in the Minister's own eyes. But meanwhile journalists congratulate the country in the warmest haste, and the country straightway congratulates itself on the clearly improved prospects of the situation—only to find their hopes promptly extinguished. News comes that the Russians and Turks have ceased fighting more hopeful view, although the end of the war between Czar and Sultan is only a sign that it is time for the rest of Europe to put on its armour: which is done. Something called a treaty of peace has actually been signed; and though it has been signed under every conceivable circumstance of suspicion, it is still a treaty of peace, and the optimist is confirmed in his optimism. But soon it appears that this document is precisely what it might have been expected to be—a burning firebrand; and down goes the unthinking optimist again on the discovery that it is a brand which the breath of diplomacy is not strong enough to puff out apparently, and that a whiff of gunpowder smoke may have to be called in requisition for the purpose. So the see-saw is continued, and so we suppose it will continue, judging from what we observe about us just now.

THE strategy and tactics of the Russo-Turkish War are the subject of an important book, just published at Berlin by Captain von Trotha, under the title of "Der Kampf um Plevna." The learned author, who is attached to the Frederick William IV. Grenadiers, judges very severely the strategy of the Grand Duke Nicholas and his Staff. He regards it as absolutely certain that if Osman Pasha had assumed the offensive after the first victory at Plevna, and if anything like an ordinary amount of military intelligence had been displayed at that juncture by the commanders of the Shumla and Balkan forces, the Russian armies must have been destroyed. As it was, Osman Pasha was left in the lurch, and the occupation of Plevna, an excellent move if assisted by the other generals, became a mistake and led to an irreparable catastrophe. But supposing there had been no Plevna, the Russians, having crossed the Balkans with insufficient force, a judicious resistance offered by the Turks must have imperilled the position of the invader and the indiscreet Generals in command. In all this the author seems to believe that, considering the extreme valour of the Turkish rank and file, victory would have been on the Ottoman side had not an incalculable degree of sloth and stolidity been displayed by the appointed commanders. After crossing the Danube the Russians, he endeavours to show, had hardly any strategy until taught prudence by reverses. Passing on to the tactics of the war, Captain von Trotha describes the Turkish combination of breechloader, rifle-pit, and intrenched redoubt as a new and most momentous discovery in the science of war. Their quickness and skill in establishing underground lodgments and connecting and perfecting them if the necessary time was afforded have taught a lesson which no army can venture to overlook. The Russian attack on these formidable intrenchments was the more ineffective as the skirmishers were almost immediately followed by company columns and reserved battalions coming on in heavy masses and mown down mercilessly by the heavy fire of the defenders. The quantity of ammunition expended by the Turks may be calculated from the fact that 500,000,000 cartridges were found in Plevna when the fortress fell. Of the Russian Artillery Captain von Trotha thinks that it contributed but little to the result of the war. This opinion is confirmed by the Russian Government having since ordered 2,000 cannon on the German pattern a Herr Krupp's.

THE *World* says—It is satisfactory at the present juncture to know that Mr. Whitehead, the torpedo celebrity, is not merely an Englishman, but a patriotic one to boot. He is ready at a moment's notice to sever his Austrian connection and give England the entire benefit of his services. Moreover, he is prepared to sell all the torpedoes he now has in stock to our Government at cost price, which is much less than he could get for them from Russia. The offer is so good that our Government is inclined to be suspicious as to the quality of the article, and hesitates about buying. It appears that during the Franco-German war, the latter Power invested in a large number of torpedoes, which, when tested practically, were found to be very imperfect, and in fact refused to go off. These condemned articles are said down in the Baltic nevertheless, and acted as a bogus to the French fleet. Some effective machines were also placed about; but these drifted, and one went off and nearly blew up a German war-ship; after that the German fleet remained blockaded in its own port, for fear of being hoist with its own petard. Luckily for the English fleet, in the event of its having to force the Bosphorus, I understand the torpedoes laid down there, for or by the Turks, are *guaranteed not to go off*.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette*—On such a question as the employment of native troops out of India or against a European enemy there are differences of opinion. There are high authorities for and against the idea, but there can be no doubt, we think, apart from the political bearings of the subject, that a force of Infantry and Cavalry could be formed out of the warlike races in India, be they Pathans, Jats, Rajpoots, Sikhs, Goorkhas, or Oude pandies which could be relied upon to march and fight in any country in the world, and to hold their own against Europeans. That force, however, does not now exist. The most enthusiastic admirer of native pluck and prowess must qualify the expression of his readiness to meet a white enemy with a force of seven Asiatics to one European and for many more European officers than are now on the regimental strength, and for the power of selection and composition—in other words, he rejects the present native troops altogether. No doubt leaders like Hodson, Probyn, Daly, Hughes, Green, and the like would be ready to take the field with their own corps against any possible antagonist; but less competent officers might with reason dread the result, and there is certainly no Queen's officer of Cavalry with Indian experience who would accept with alacrity the prospect of carrying on a campaign in the face of a disciplined force with such regiments as now exist. There is practically no native Artillery force at all, and although there was a fine show made in the columns of a daily paper this week of battalions of foot and regiments of horse, the number of the latter in good trim for service actually available might be counted on one's fingers. The Cavalry of two of the presidencies may be eliminated altogether, and the squadrons of horse actually in hand are not at all so numerous as they might be. Not only the Cavalry, but the bulk of the Infantry of two presidencies may be ruled out of the account for anything but internal use. They are a very expensive police, who are kept up lest those who fill its ranks should go and do worse, and it is as a resource for the dangerous classes they are chiefly valuable. Now, this is a very serious indictment, but it is substantially true. Nevertheless, as supports to a British force—or, to speak more closely, when supported by a British force—the Native Army could be turned to excellent account, and there are materials for making a vast host which might be used with confidence against an invading army. Those who think the Russian Cavalry, especially the Cossacks, are bad, are of opinion that the crack corps of India, such as are to be found in the Punjab and in Bengal, would be their masters not only in combat, but in the higher duties of Cavalry, and there is a general impression among our officers that the Muscovite horse are not very formidable, but it is of the infantry we are dealing principally, and we do not think it would be quite safe to rely on them just as they are, but are sure they might furnish a splendid auxiliary force after a little time.

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on 27 June, 2017

the engine-room. 'An attempt was made to stop the steamer, but after a few seconds she struck on the rocks. After putting on few clothes Mrs. Nesfield and he, carrying their child of 13 months of age, ran up to the deck, where he found the other cabin passengers, including the Rev. Mr. Horsfall, whom he seems not to have seen again. The captain was on the bridge, "thinking of everyone's safety except his own," and with him were the doctor, stewardess, second officer, chief engineer, fourth engineer, quartermaster, pantry steward, one or two sailors, the native of India Mahomed, two or three enginedrivers, a second-class passenger, whose name Mr. Nesfield never heard, a lad of about seventeen years of age connected in some way with the ship, and others of whose names or position he was ignorant. "All our efforts" he says, were directed to getting the only life-boat remaining securely launched into the water. The stewardess at this time received a severe blow on her head, which almost felled her, and Major L'Estrage received a blow on his arm, from which he is still suffering. It was, I believe, at this time, too, that Mr. Williams, the second officer, received the blows in his arm and forehead, from which I saw that he was suffering more and more after his escape." It was, Mr. Nesfield thinks, greatly owing to the exertions of the officer last named that the lifeboat was ever lowered at all, for most of the sailors were gone, and neither knives nor hatchets could be procurred for cutting the ropes. The conduct of the doctor in stepping back from the boat when he thought it was too full for the conveyance of so many passengers in its crippled state, was an act of gallantry worthy of a brave young Englishman. The last those in the boat saw of him was "his sad look," as one passenger described it, as he watched them go away. When the effort to obtain assistance from the steamer referred to by Mrs. Nesfield in her narrative failed, the occupants thought of trying to get back to the rocks in the hope of finding some place fit for landing. "In the hope," says Mr. Nesfield, "seemed quite forlorn." The mist had again fallen on the sea, and we did not even know whereabouts we were. In spite of their apparent uselessness, we did not relax our efforts. Major L'Estrange used the oar, which I had tied to the broken mast of the boat, with the utmost perseverance, notwithstanding the injury he had received

WHAT OTHERS THINK OF US.

HEINE, the poet, was for some time the correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette*. He always professed an intense dislike to Englishmen, and there are some passages about us, in one of his letters to the *Gazette*, which, although almost classic in Germany, have never been translated into English. As it is as well that we should understand how cruelly we are judged abroad, I translate them :—

"I have returned from England—yes, England, although I did not cross the Straits, for I have been four weeks in Boulogne, which is an English town. One sees there none but English, one hears nothing but the English language from morning to night, and, alas, from night to morning, too, if one has the misfortune like me to have neighbours in the next room, who talk politics all night over tea and grog. For four long weeks I heard nothing but the hissing accents of egotism, and every syllable and every intonation that reached my ears was impregnated with love of self. It is undoubtedly horribly unjust to involve an entire nation in one collective condemnation. But I cannot help doing this with respect to the English. When I think of them collectively, I forget the number of honest and generous men who have distinguished themselves amongst them by their intelligence and their love of libery. These, however, and more especially their modern poets, offer a striking contrast to the rest of their nation. They have always been the isolated martyrs of the hypocritical manners and the unbending ideas of their nation. Moreover, genius belongs to no particular country, hardly, indeed, to this planet, which is the scene of its martyrdom. In general, the English—may Heaven pardon me the sin—are antipathetical to me, and occasionally I carry this feeling so far as not to regard them as human beings, but automatons—mere mechanical machines, set in motion by egotism, as by a spring. When in this humour, I seem to hear the whirr of the wheels, by means of which they think, feel, calculate, and pray. Their prayers, their mechanical devotion, their methodical attendance at church, with a gilt prayerbook under their arms, their absurd and wearisome mode of spending their Sundays, their awkward and silly bigotry, are utterly repugnant to me. I am firmly convinced that a swearing French trooper is a more pleasing sight to the Divinity than a praying English shopkeeper. At other times, these English float before my brain under a still more strange form—a procession of fantastic shadows, a nation of ingubrious ghosts; and more terrible to me than the pale phantoms of the midnight hour, is the aspect of these spectres, with red cheeks and broad backs, who appear under the full blaze of the sun. Add to all this their want of all politeness. With their angular limbs and their stiff elbows, they come into collision with everything and every one, without ever uttering an excuse. When I speak of the English, I am, perhaps, not quite impartial, and it is possible that my unfavourable estimate of them, and my aversion to them, arises from a sense of disquietude. Since I have realised what impassable egotism is at the bottom of their policy, they fill me with a superstitious terror. I respect their superiority in all material things. They have the brutal energy which formerly gave to the Romans the Empire of the world, but to the rapacity of the wolves of Rome they unite the cunning of the serpents of Carthage. Against the first, the world is armed, but against the murderous stratagems of these Punicians of the North, we are without defence. And more than ever England is to be dreaded whenever her commercial interests are endangered. The entire creation contains no creature more in business than a merchant whose commercial ventures are unsuccessful, or a shopkeeper who fears that his customers will be faithless to him."

Thus does Heine account for our success :—

"But are the English really clever politicians? In what does their superiority consist? In that they are archiprosaic creatures; that they are never led into error by poetical illusions; that, blind to every ideal mirage, they fix their eyes steadily upon the real state of things; that they calculate with exactitude the conditions of time and place, and their calculations are never troubled by any generous thought. Yes, their superiority consists in absence of imagination. This defect is their strength, and is the principal reason why they succeed in political enterprises, as in material ones, such as in commerce and the construction of machinery. They are not fanciful. This is their secret. Their poets are only brilliant exceptions to the general rule, and this is why they are ever at war with their countrymen, that nation of snub noses, low foreheads and contracted heads the like of prosy, who in Italy and in the Indies remain as prosaic, as cold, and as calculating as in that centre of their city, Threadneedle-street. The perfume of the lotus intoxicates them as little as the flames of Vesuvius warm them. They drag their teapots up with them to the verge of the volcano, and drink their tea with a lugubrious seasoning of cant."

As dancers, too, we do not excel :—

"I am told that Taglioni found few admirers in London, and in truth this is an evidence of her talent. Had she pleased the English, I should have commenced to doubt the poetry of her movements. The sons of Albion are themselves the worst dancers in the world, and Strauss has assured me, that hardly one of them is able even to keep time. Poor Strauss, he fell ill, when he had gazed upon the English dancing. These beings have no ear either for measure, or for music in general, and this renders their infatuation for the piano and singing all the more inapportunable. Nothing, indeed, is more horrible than English music, unless it be English painting. This nation, whose sense of hearing is so defective, is absolutely wanting in the sentiment of colour, and occasionally the suspicion lays hold of me, that they cannot even smell. What a people! With their eyes they fail to see, with their ears they fail to hear, and with their snub noses they fail to smell."

As for our military prospects, Heine is not encouraging :—

"But are they powerful? Now, their power is very equivocal. However commonplace it may be to compare England with Carthage, the comparison is not the less just, except, that England has no Hannibal. Their troops are mercenaries. It is true, that the English soldiers are brave, exceedingly brave, and that they despise the fire of an enemy. The officers are courageous, but with little military knowledge. The English nobility is valiant, and English sailors are heroic. But what is to be said of the mass, that collectively forms the nation? I cannot help feeling a sort of doubt as to its courage when I hear that a handful of hussars is enough to disperse a noisy meeting of above a hundred thousand Englishmen. And even if Englishmen were individually brave, the mass of the nation must be collectively enervated by the habits of comfort, contracted during a period of peace, which has lasted above a hundred years. Yet, for more than one hundred years they have had no intestine war, and they have maintained their foreign wars by means of mercenaries, who have been recruited for money, and other nations whom they have subsidised. It would never occur to a London shopkeeper, not even to the Lord Mayor, to risk his own life, in order to defend the interests of his country. Owing to a prolonged state of peace, the curse of too much wealth on one side, and of too much poverty on the other, the political corruption which is a consequence of their representative Government, the enervating régime of manufactures, too intense a development of the commercial spirit, religious hypocrisy, and that pietism, which is a more pernicious narcotic than opium, the English have become as unwarlike a nation as the Chinese, and England would be conquered, could an army of 100,000 men land on its shores."

Could it, my good friend! In some of your amiable observations there is, perhaps, a substratum of truth, but what you have left out of your calculations, is a certain manliness which we term patriotism, and which, if England were really attacked, would make us forget what you call our manufacturing and commercial spirit, and subordinate everything else to laying hands on the invaders. In all the wars in which we have been engaged, we have come off the victors, and the Lord Mayor of London has not shouldered a musket, for the simple reason, that this was not necessary in order to ensure us the victory.—*Truth.*

BISHOP SELWYN.

(*Times.*)

THE foundations of society are perpetually renewed, and among those foundations it may be said that the most important part are the new types of character from time to time presenting themselves. Long before George Augustus Selwyn was thought of or imagined for a bishopric, a certain brightness surrounded his name and seemed a hope of something to the hopeful. Old things had become worn out or worked very dry, and there was then more than ever the need of new springs for the fresh start this country was making in every direction. We were, or at least we believed ourselves, a nation of scholars, of gentlemen, of statesmen, of divines, and of good Christians, besides being very fair examples of the human species generally, and we now found ourselves committed to the immense task of peopling, organizing, and evangelizing half the world. In this work that which related to the spiritual improvement of our new fellow-subjects was of paramount obligation. But the men were wanting. True, there were not wanting men who could be moved from a study to a throne, who could write a Latin preface, rectify the text of a Greek chorus, or deliver an occasional charge, and which, if the dispute were a question of words, would be sure to have the last of it. But these were not the men to deal with busy colonists, simple savages, roaming adventurers, or even with the vast masses of humanity cast in the early forms of Indian tradition. Nay, it had come over us, even at home, that something more was wanted to cope with our own difficulties. Among others, for he was not alone, though he was pre-eminent in the group, George Selwyn was the Christian, yet the man of the world; the scholar, yet the athlete, first and foremost in all the tests of English courage and skill; genial and witty as well, with a word, a look, and a deed for everybody; holding his own, yet denying to no one else that privilege. So many good men in this country have adorned society and built up their families without having the opportunity, or even the wish, to do much more than it would have been quite in accordance with old ideas had George Selwyn just shone for a time and passed into the gloom. By a happy venture he was chosen to found a see at the Antipodes at the early age of thirty-four, and when the people he had to convert were still fresh, so to speak, from banquets on the flesh of their murdered fellow-men. As late as 1828 cannibalism was general in New Zealand, and in the year 1841 George Selwyn was consecrated Bishop of the Islands known under that name.

The result justified the choice. Selwyn had been hitherto content with the humble parts of curate and private tutor; but he now entered upon his new sphere with all the spirit of a discoverer and a founder. He trusted to his natural gifts and his attainments to dispense with the costly and troublesome appliances of highly civilized Churchmanship. He walked, and sailed, and rowed, and swam his long visitation tours. He became all things, not only to all men, but to all the elements. He became very fond of the Maoris, and they of him; indeed, he and they seemed made for one another. Their simplicity, their decision, their absolute faith, and their severely consistent practice, their strong natural logic, their truthfulness and frankness, impressed upon the Bishop an ideal of really primitive Christianity, which in after years he could not help applying by way of test to the more mixed forms of the civilised variety. The noble savage believed what he was told, and straightway acted on it. Perhaps the congregations Selwyn came to address from London or Oxford University pulpits believed it also; but it was plain that faith was another thing in their case. It left them much as they were, and to do what they pleased. It is true this was but the beginning. What Selwyn had taught or preached in New Zealand was written on a blank sheet; in due time the writing came to be interlined, crossed, blurred, and half obliterated by new matter. When the savage came to know more, he knew it less simply. He had to learn, not only the first principles, but how to distinguish them and to apply them. His interests were soon affected, his passions roused, and he found his faith an impediment, a perplexity, a struggle, and a fight. Selwin stood by him, took his part, and to him, we believe, the Maori was chiefly indebted for his much-canvassed, and, no doubt, perilous institution, the Native Department—the office for the protection of native rights and redress of native grievances. Such institutions are exceedingly difficult to manage even in old and highly civilized countries. They are difficult because they are generally the resort of the most difficult people, bringing with them the most difficult questions. In New Zealand the ill tendency could not but be in its strongest form. This is not the occasion for re-opening a great and painful controversy. These were those who charged on Selwyn the rebellion of the natives—that is, the war which they waged against the advancing line of settlers, and which they carried up to the very suburbs of the colonial capitals. It was impossible to colonise New Zealand, some men said, while Selwyn was there. What they really meant, perhaps, was that it was impossible while the Maori was there and continued what he was—very free and easy, very troublesome, and with a special dislike of artificial boundaries. In the end, we believe, it will be readily admitted that the Maoris, who have thriven better in war than in peace, owe much of their present number and their status to the Bishop; that upon the whole we have done better with them with any other savage people we have had to deal with; and that England has been saved from the great scandal of an extermination. As for the British part of the Bishop's charge, they increased; they founded new cities and new sees, and at this moment it is possible to enjoy in New Zealand all the varieties of opinion and worship that chequer the surface of life in this country.

We are daily accepting lessons from our own colonial children. What answers there may answer here. Why should we not enjoy ourselves a little of that freshness which charms the readers of savage or colonial tale? Some years ago it was felt that a few Selwyns were wanted at home. It was also thought hardly decent that a colonial bishopric should be a sentence of transportation for the whole remainder of a man's natural life. It may be added that we have savages at home, nearly as difficult to deal with as the Maoris, and that our prosperous classes are as pushing and as selfish as the squatters and settlers. So Selwyn was laid hold of while on a visit to this country and planted in one of our most manufacturing dioceses. Prescient of coming change, he went over to the United States to see how his Church was doing its work there without the trammels of an Establishment. To ask what he has done here—whether he has tamed and reconciled masses, whether he has left his mark on England, and founded anything that will recall his name to future generations, would be like asking what Ulysses did after his return to Ithaca. Selwyn has done his best, and shortened his days thereby. Some of his clergy thought it quite enough to have a "colonial" for their Bishop, and considered themselves entitled to complain at his dealing with them through colonial suffragans. But good work has been done, and it would be the height of impolicy as well as injustice to tie the hands of a Bishop in the choice of his assistants. We could fancy that Selwyn has often wished himself back again among his faithful Maoris. The evening of many grand careers hardly agrees with their bright morning and their mid-day triumph. Perseverance to the very end, on the same ground and in the same lines, is the course that most satisfies the romantic taste. What could be a grander part than to be the Apostle to the Maoris—the first and foremost name in that group of isles designated by its climate to be the Britain of the Southern Hemisphere? Why return to the weary old shore of clouded faiths and divided allegiance? No doubt, however, Selwyn has done great service by communicating his large experience of native life and missionary effort—matters on which ordinary English people are very ill-informed. He leaves a gap even at home, and an English name sufficiently splendid from first to last to bring out the still more brilliant episode of more than a quarter of a century, during which he was the brightest name in the Southern Hemisphere.

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